lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Madison, La., to Jackson, Miss.

After debate an amendment extending the grant to aid the construction of a railroad from Louisville to St. Louis was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution directing an enquiry in relation to printing the census returns was adopted.

The Senate took up the private calendar, and several bills were ordered to be engrossed.

After rejection a motion to adjourn till Monday the Senate adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bayly made an ineffectual effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Deficiency bill; and

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Of those subsequently reported to the House, nearly forty of them were passed,

And an adjournment took place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1851.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill of Mr. Yulee, to grant to the several new States a quantity of public land, for purposes of internal improvement, so as to make the grants to each equal. After debate the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to pay the territory of Oregon for expenses incurred in the Cayuse war of 1847 and '48, was passed.

Also a bill to create additional collection districts in Oregon.

A bill to purchase a track of land from the half breed Sioux Indians of Minnesota, was debated and rejected.

A joint resolution from the House explanatory of certain acts granting pensions to widows of revolutionary soldiers, was taken up, and after a long debate, laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Executive business, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hours were occupied in various motions, calling the yeas, etc. on the bill for the relief of Charlotte Lynch, which was finally passed. It provides that there shall be delivered and paid to her, she being the only surviving child of Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Gray, of the sixth regiment of the Connecticut line, who served in the army of the Revolution, from the beginning of the war to its close, as an equivalent for the losses sustained by him by the institution of the commutation certificates issued in 1783 for half pay for life, to which he was entitled under the resolution of 1785, five years full pay.

Another private bill was debated, but without taking the question on its passage,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1851.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested, by resolutions, to communicate the quantity and value of all articles brought into the United States for sale or under bond for exportation from Canada during the years 1849-'50.

The bill to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California was taken up and debated; and without coming to a conclusion on it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several gentlemen endeavored to procure a suspension of the rules, to enable them to introduce certain propositions, but the House did not acquiesce; and by a vote of yeas 114, nays 77, (a two-third vote being necessary,) refused to receive a resolution of Mr. Bayly, to make five of the general appropriation bills the order of the day for to-morrow, so to continue until disposed of.

By a vote of yeas 116, nays 70, the House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, to introduce a resolution making the River and Harbor bill the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then went into committee on the bill to supply deficiences in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851. Nearly two hours were consumed in considering an amendment appropriating $1,200 to pay temporary clerks in the Third Auditor's office, which was not disposed of when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Clay presented petitions for a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Pratt presented the petition of citizens of Baltimore praying that 160 acres of land be granted to all those engaged in the war of 1812.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution calling for all correspondence between the U. States and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of a British vessel in Oregon. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing an inquiry whether any persons or corporations in the District of Columbia intend to issue bank notes payable in any thing but gold and silver, and by virtue of what law such issues are made. Agreed to.

The Senate then took up the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California. Mr. Benton moved to strike out the 15th section, and after a long debate the motion was rejected—yeas 10, nays 37.

Mr. Benton offered various amendments, which were agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore reported by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, from the committee on Agriculture, to provide every head of a family with one hundred and sixty acres of land, free of charge, on condition that he or she occupy and cultivate the same for a certain period.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of a substitute which he should offer—in effect, to permit the occupant to occupy the soil until it could be paid for, at the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; the Government to retain the title until the land should be purchased by the seller.

The bill was then referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 121, nays 64.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for deficiences in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Several amendments were agreed to.

The various claims in the bill having been acted upon,

Mr. Strong, of Pa., offered an amendment to modify the present tariff, by providing that on and after the first of April next, the duties required by law to be levied, collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, shall be assessed on the market value thereof, with the addition of such charges as are now imposed by law, at the time and place of export, provided that in all descriptions of iron, upon machinery, made wholly or in part of iron, and upon anchors, chain cables and anvils, the duties shall be assessed upon the average prices, with charges added, which like descriptions of iron bore in the principal ports of the country whence imported during the ten fiscal years immediately preceding the year of importation. The duties on window glass and linseed oil shall be thirty per cent; on all descriptions of iron, upon machinery made wholly or in part of iron, and upon chain cables, anchors and anvils, the duties shall be forty per cent, provided that any excess of duties imposed by this act on any railroad iron imported for the use of any railroad, and actually laid down for the use of any railroad within one year after the passage of this act, shall be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury on satisfactory proof being adduced that such iron was so imported and laid down. The duties on all cordage and yarns composed wholly or in part of hemp or grass, upon all manufactures composed wholly or in part of sheep's wool, and upon all refined sugars, shall be respectively ten per centum ad valorem, over and above the rate of duty now assessed by law on hemp and sheeps wool manufactured, and raw sugar. Raw silk, indigo, and all articles which on the 29th day of July, 1846, were exempt from duty, shall be admitted free of duty. The amendment makes provision for additional appraisers.

Mr. Jones raised a question as to the relevancy of the amendment, without settling which the committee rose,

And the House adjourned.

Maryland Reform Convention.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 22.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair,) and proceeded to the order of the day, being the report of the committee on the Elective Franchise.

The amendments of Messrs. Ridgely and Dorsey, proposed yesterday, and pending at the time of adjournment, were agreed to.

Mr. Fooks offered an amendment to the first section, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Kilgour, an amendment was adopted, imposing the same penalties upon those who knowingly vote illegally, as are imposed upon those who give or receive a bribe directly or indirectly.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, an amendment was adopted, requiring every person hereafter elected or appointed to office in this State, before entering upon his duties, to take an oath that he has not violated, or attempted to violate, the provision relating to bribery at elections, or procured or induced any person to vote in violation of the section of this act, relating to the age and residence of voters. A refusal to take the oath to be considered a refusal to accept the office, and a false oath to be punished as guilty of perjury, &c.

On motion of Mr. Sollers, the third section of the original report was amended by inserting after "person," 3d line, the words "above the age of 21 years," and after "crime," 2d line, "unless he shall be pardoned by the Executive."

On motion of Mr. Dorsey the 2nd section was amended by inserting after the word "give" in 1st line, "or offer to give," and on his motion an amendment to the 7th line was adopted, to make it conform to the above amendment offered by him to the 2nd line, and by inserting after the word "State," in said 7th line, "or if by the ordinance or authority of the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore."

Mr. Crisfield offered the following amendment, "Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

Mr. Parker moved to amend by applying the disability to persons *non compos mentis*, to such as shall be legally declared to be so.

A very large number of amendments were rejected by the committee.

The committee at 3 1-2 o'clock rose and reported the subject and amendments to Convention, and were discharged. The report and amendments adopted and pending were ordered to be printed, and laid over till next Monday.

The Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1851.

The President laid before the Convention reports from certain State Officers (clerks of counties and clerks of Levy courts) in compliance with orders of the Convention, with accounts for furnishing the same.

Mr. Ridgely presented a communication from sundry citizens of Baltimore county, on the subject of public education.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, submitted an order, authorising the President of the Convention, from time to time, to settle the accounts for reporting and printing.

The Convention then proceeded to the order of the day, being the report of the committee on Representation, made by Mr. Merrick, chairman thereof, on the 11th ult.

Mr. Dent moved to postpone it till the 1st day of February—negatived. Yeas 29, nays 56:

Mr. Spencer moved to recommit the report to the committee on Representation, with instructions to report articles fixing some basis of representation in the Senate and House of Delegates.

Mr. Thomas moved to omit the instruction, which Mr. Spencer accepted.

Mr. Gwinn moved that the committee on the Basis of Representation be instructed to report a plan of representation in the Senate and House of Delegates, giving one delegate to each 5,000 inhabitants in the counties and city of Baltimore, in the House of Delegates, and dividing no county or city of Baltimore, and to constitute the Senate of Senatorial districts, of which Baltimore shall be one, and to arrange the said districts in such a manner that they may, as far as practicable, be equal in population, and to provide that each Senatorial district shall have five delegates,

After much debate, the Convention adj'd.

Just previous to the adjournment, Mr. McHenry gave notice of Sundry amendments to the report of the committee on the Elective Franchise, when that subject again comes up.

Col. Adam Miller, messenger to the Executive, died this morning. He was a diligent and faithful officer.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24, 1851.

Mr. Parke presented a petition of seventeen members of the Lippard Circle, Brotherhood of the Union, (H. F.) No. 13, of the State of Maryland, No. 86 of the Continent of America, of Union Ridge, Carroll county, and seventeen other citizens of Maryland, that a certain portion of real estate may be exempted in the new Constitution, from any forced sale, extent, or levy on execution, or decree from or by any court of law or equity. Referred to committee on the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Wells, chairman of the committee on claims, reported favorably on sundry accounts, with a resolution to pay the same, ($458.14,) which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Presstman, ordered, that the Legislature shall not pass any law to disturb the existing relation of master and slave,—and that the Legislative committee report an article to carry out this provision.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, committee No. 14 was directed to enquire into the expediency of providing for a Board of Public Works, to consist of a President and two members, to be chosen every third year, one member by the separate vote of each branch of the Legislature, and the President by the joint ballot of the two houses, the President to receive the same compensation as the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Legislature to provide suitable salaries for the members.

Mr. Tuck submitted a resolution, that the committee on Printing provide for an index to the Journal of Proceedings, and Journal of Debates.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the President announced the hour for taking up the order of the day.

The order of the day, the report of the committee on Representation, made by Mr. Merrick, chairman thereof, on the 11th ult.

The question being upon the motion of instructions of Mr. Gwinn made yesterday as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Spencer to recommit the report,

Mr. Gwinn withdrew his motion. Also withdrew the amendment offered by him on the 11th ult., to the second resolution of the committee.

The question then recurred on Mr. Spencer's motion to recommit the report. Mr. Biser moved the previous question on the motion. It was put, and the convention refused to recommit by the following vote—yeas 35, nays 41.

Mr. Spencer moved to recommit, with instructions to report a basis of representation on some fair principle of compromise.

Mr. Presstman moved the following substitute for Mr. Spencer's motion: That the committee be requested to report a plan of apportionment and representation, making numbers the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, and a mixed basis of population and territory as for representation in the Senate.

Mr. Tuck asked for a separate vote on each branch of Mr. Presstman's substitute.

Mr. Blackistone moved to strike out instructions accompanying Mr. Spencer's motion, and substitute that the Committee on representation and apportionment be requested to report a plan of apportionment and representation in the House of Delegates based upon numbers exclusively.

Mr. B. moved the previous question on his motion and it was ordered.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Gwinn asked the yeas and nays on Mr. Brent's motion, but they were not ordered.

Mr. Blackistone's amendment was then rejected by yeas 17—nays 60.

The Convention then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1851.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on the Legislative Department, made a report, of which the following is a synopsis.

Sec. 1. Vests the legislative power in the General Assembly, to be composed of a Senate and House of Delegates.

Sec. 2. Senators to be elected for four years and delegates for —— year.

Sec. 3. First election for the same to take place on 1st Wednesday of October, 1851, and on the same day every second year thereafter the election for delegates and half the Senators, as near as practicable, shall be held.

Sec. 4. Provides for the classification of the Senators in two classes—those of the first class to hold seats for two years, the others for four. If number is increased classification to be preserved.

Sec. 5. The Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday (Wednesday) of January 1852, and on same day in every —— year thereafter. The Governor may convene it any time by proclamation.

Sec. 6. Limits the sessions to 10th March, after the first two sessions after the adoption of the new constitution.

Sec. 7. Prescribes the qualification of senators and delegates—he must be a citizen of the U. S., a resident of the State 3 years, and the last year thereof of the —— which he may represent, if such —— shall have been so long established; if not, then of the county out of which formed in in whole or in part.—Age of Senators to be — years; delegates 21 years of age.

Sec. 8. Members of Congress and civil and military officers of U. S. to be ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

Sec. 9. Excludes priests, clergymen or teachers of any religious persuasion, society, or sect, and all civil officers of the State, (except justices of the peace,) from seats in the Legislature.

Sec. 10. Prescribes the oath to be taken by Members of the Legislature (similar to the oath now prescribed)

Sec. 11. Allows each House to elect its own officers, and be the judges of the qualification of its members, but contested elections to be determined as directed by law.

Sec. 12. Prescribes that a majority of each House shall be a quorum for business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 13. The doors of each House, and of committees when in session, shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec 14. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and have it published. At the desire of any five members, any question shall be decided by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal.

Sec. 15. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the Houses shall be sitting, without a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present of both Houses.

Sec. 16. Makes the enacting clause to every bill, and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 17. Either House may originate, alter, amend or repeal bills—each bill shall be read three different days in each House—three-fourths of the House when the same is pending may dispense with these readings.

Sec. 18. Requires a majority of all members of each House to pass a law—the yeas and nays shall be recorded on its final passage.

Sec. 19. Forbids the appropriation of public money, except by law. A statement of the receipts and expenditures to be published with the laws passed at each session.

Sec. 20. Forbids the Legislature to grant divorces.

Sec. 21. Forbids loans on the credit of the State, which are not redeemable at pleasure of the State, except when made at one session, and ratified at the next succeeding session.

Sec. 22 Forbids extra compensation to public officers, &c., after services rendered or contract entered into, nor shall the salary, &c., of any public officers be increased or diminished during his term of service.

Sec. 23. Forbids the reduction of any county now established, by the formation of new ones to less than —— thousand, nor shall any county be created with a population of less than —— thousand.

Sec. 24. No member of the Legislature shall, during his term as such, be appointed to any civil office created, or the salary of which shall have been increased during such term, nor shall such members be eligible to any civil office created, or the salary of which shall have been increased during such term, nor shall such members be eligible to any civil office, whilst acting as a member.

Sec. 25. Each House to make its own rules, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and two-thirds may expel a member, but not twice for the same offence.

Sec. 26. Gives each House the power to imprison (not exceeding ten days.)

Sec. 27. Secures members from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of peace, during the session, or going to or returning from the place of meeting, allowing one day for each 30 miles the member may reside from such place of meeting.

Sec. 28. Exempts members from prosecution for words used in debate.

Sec. 29. Gives the House of Delegates the sole power of impeachment, but by a majority of all the members voting. The Senate shall try impeachments, but no person shall be convicted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Senate. Judgments in such cases only to extend to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any other under the State, but the parties to be liable to indictment and trial according to law. All officers to be sus-suspended during trial of impeachment, and a qualified person appointed temporarily by the Governor. In case of the trial of the Governor, the —— shall act for the time being.

Sec. 30. Prescribes the mode of filling vacancies in the Legislature, by election by the people of the county, &c., in which it occurs.

Sec. 31. Provides that the compensation of members shall be fixed by law, and not increased or diminished, to take effect till after the next general election. No books, &c., not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be subscribed for, for the use of members or distributed among them.

Sec. 32. Fixes the time when laws shall go into operation. All public laws to be published before going into operation.

Sec. 33. Permits the Legislature to pass laws disqualifying any person from voting or holding office who shall be convicted of perjury, bribery, or other infamous crime.

Sec. 34. Gives the Legislature power to confer upon the counties, generally, local legislative powers.

Sec. 35. Provides for the signing and recording the laws. (Being the same as prescribed by the present Constitution)

Sec. 36. Excludes all persons having charge of the public money, from holding any office or a seat in the Legislature, while he may be in arrears.

Sec. 37. Continues in force all laws or parts of laws not inconsistent with the foregoing, but the same may be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Mr. Jenifer submitted, from committee No. 14, an article relating to master and slave, (being the same article as that in the present constitution upon that subject; made order of the day for 3d Feb.

Mr. Parke offered sundry amendments to the report on the Declaration of Rights, which were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the President was authorized to request the Treasurer to furnish each member with a copy of his annual report.

On motion of Mr. Chambers of Kent, committee No. 3 was directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any tax on money or debts due by persons out of the State to residents of the State.

The order for an index to the Journal, and to the Debates, was passed.

The Convention then took up the order of the day, being the report of the committee on Representation.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Spencer to recommit, with instructions to report a basis of Representation on some fair principle of compromise.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to amend said amendment, by adding "in such manner that the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to the same number of Representatives in the House of Delegates as may be allowed to the largest county in the State."

Pending these propositions, and after debate the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 27, 1851

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, the subject of the Elective Franchise was further postponed

The order offered by Mr. Thawley, to rescind the order allowing four extra copies of the journal to each member, was a greed to.

On motion of Mr. Blackistone, the Committee on Printing was authorized to direct the Printer to send a copy of the Journal to each newspaper in the State.

The Convention then resumed the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on Representation—the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Chambers, of Kent, to the motion of Mr Spencer to recommit the same with instructions.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to commit the report and pending amendments to a Committee of the Whole

On motion of Mr. Brown, the whole subject was laid upon the table. Yeas 39, nays 33.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28.

Mr. Presstman, from the committee on the Legislature, &c., submitted the following additional provisions:

No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

The Legislature shall not pass any law abolishing the creation of master and slave as it now exists in this State.

The Legislature at its first session under this Constitution shall appoint two Commissioners, one to revise, digest and arrange the statute laws, civil and criminal, and one to revise, simplify and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of Courts of records.

The Legislature to have power to protect by law from forced sale, a certain portion of the property of all heads of families.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, the convention took up the report of the committee of the Whole, on the Elective Franchise.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, said report was laid over till to-morrow.

On motion of Blackistone, the report of the Committee on a Declaration of Rights, was taken up.

Mr. Presstman moved to add to the 1st article, the following: "And they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient."

Mr. Hicks moved to add to said amendment, the following: "And that any portion of the people of this State shall have the right to secede and unite themselves, and the territory occupied by them to such adjoining State as they shall elect.

After debate by Messrs. Presstman, Chambers, of Kent, Johnson and Brent, of Baltimore, the Convention adjourned.

FROM TEXAS.—By advices from Galveston to the 16th inst., we learn that the steamship Palmetto, from New Orleans, had struck on the entrance to Matagorda Bay, and soon after went to pieces. The passengers and crew, with a portion of their baggage, were saved. The Palmetto was valued at $70,000, and not insured.

A party of Indians recently visited the neighborhood of Goliad and were pursued by Captain McCulloch's Rangers, when a fight ensued, in which the Indians' horses were all taken, together with their trappings. Seven Indians escaped, and probably two or three killed or wounded, so that the whole number was about ten.—The horses stolen by the Indians were restored to the owners. Lieut. King, of the Rangers, was wounded.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RUM—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette states that Prof. Ansley, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments are well attested in a work entitled "Elements of Literature, or an introduction to the study of Rhetoric and Belles Letters," published in 1849, by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hovel, with a bottle of whiskey by his side. He recently held the position of Professor of St. Mary's College at Wilmington, from which he was removed on account of his inebriate habits. He continued, however, his course of dissipation, until he was reduced to a condition of utter destitution—houseless and homeless, friendless and penniless—he was driven to the extreme of starvation, wandering about seeking shelter wherever chance directed him.

KILLED.—Adam Wank was killed in Carroll county, on Sunday week, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

THE communication of Mr. Edward Covey was received too late for to-day's paper. It will receive attention next week.

COLD WEATHER.—For the last three or four days the weather has been bitter cold.—Bed-clothing, coal, and wood are in demand. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 9° above zero.

GEN. SCOTT has been presented by the Legislature of Virginia, with a splendid gold medal, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The ceremony of presentation took place at Washington on Saturday last.

The Somerset Herald comes to us printed on new type, with other material alterations and improvements. We are glad to see these evidences of prosperity on the part of our Eastern Shore cotemporaries.

RUNAWAY.—A valuable Negro man belonging to Thomas P. Williams, Esq., of Miles' River Neck, in this county, made his escape on Monday night last, and has not yet been arrested. A reward of $250 is offered for his apprehension.

WE understand that the Steam Mill at Easton Point has been purchased by a gentleman from Philadelphia, and is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will be put in operation in a short time. It is fitted up both as a lumber and flour mill.

THE CUBA INVASION.—The case of General Henderson, charged with participating in the Cuba Invasion, was brought to a close on the 21st ult., at New Orleans, and given to the Jury, who were unable to agree, and were accordingly discharged by the Court. The evidence against him for actual violation of law is not, as far as we have seen the evidence, very strong, yet it is presumed a new trial will take place.

WE are indebted to Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of his speech on the French Spoliation Bill, and to the Hon. J. Bozman Kerr, of the House of Representatives, for a bound copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Messrs. Lloyd, Dickinson, and Hardcastle, Members of the Convention, will accept our thanks for copies of the Register of Debates, and daily proceedings of that body.

U. S. SENATORS.—James A. Bayard, democrat, was on the 23d ult., elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Delaware. He succeeds Mr. Wales, whose term expires on the 4th March.

Ex-Gov. Dodge, democrat, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The result of the balloting in the Massachusetts Legislature on Friday week, was the passage of a joint resolution assigning Tuesday, the 4th day of February, for the election of Senator. The coalition does not work very harmoniously.

MR. H. S. GEYER, who has just been elected to the U. S. Senate from Missouri, is a native of Frederick county, Maryland. He is a sterling Whig, and just previous to his election, wrote a letter to his friends in the Legislature, in which he took strong ground in favor of the compromise measures, and against the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the territories or the District of Columbia. He considers it the duty of the federal government to enforce the fugitive slave law at all hazzards, and to put down resistance to the laws of the land by force, if necessary. This is quite an improvement on the free soilism of Col. Benton.

IMPROVEMENT.—It is unnecessary for us to tell our readers, (except a few who will receive papers printed rather badly on the outside,) that there is a great improvement in the appearance of the Gazette this week, for it is *readable*, which it has not been for some weeks past. It has looked so badly lately that we got ashamed of it, and have purchased a new Press direct from the celebrated manufactory of Hoe & Co., New York. We are determined that no paper shall excel the Gazette in appearance, but to make improvements, and continue them, requires *money*, and we look to our subscribers for that, and for aid in increasing our list. Our friends could do much for us in this way if they would, for which we would endeavor to repay them by renewed efforts to make an interesting and valuable paper. We now have, we think, the largest and best list of subscribers of any paper on the Shore, yet we can accommodate a few more if their names are sent in early. We have no reason to complain of our increase during the past month, and if it continues throughout the year we shall be perfectly satisfied with our success.

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